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5 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
6 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

7 POW NEVADA, LLC,

8 Plaintiff,

9 v.

10 WILLIS STEVENSON,

11 Defendant.

CASE NO. C17-1213 RSM

ORDER GRANTING IN PART
PLAINTIFF’S MOTION FOR DEFAULT
JUDGMENT AGAINST WILLIS
STEVENSON (DOE 2)

12
13 **I. INTRODUCTION**

14 This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiff’s Motion for Default Judgment against
15 Willis Stevenson (Doe 2). Dkt. #50. Having reviewed the relevant briefing and the remainder
16 of the record, Plaintiff’s Motion is granted in part for the reasons discussed below.

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18 **II. BACKGROUND**

19 Plaintiff alleges that Defendant utilized a BitTorrent file sharing protocol to illegally
20 copy and download Plaintiff’s copyrighted motion picture, *Revolt*.¹ Dkt. #18 at ¶¶ 1, 5. Plaintiff
21 initiated suit against 12 “Doe” defendants, identified by Internet Protocol (“IP”) addresses that,
22 at a particular time, accessed a unique identifier associated with a digital copy of *Revolt*. Dkt. #1
23 at ¶¶ 10–17. Plaintiff was permitted to seek expedited discovery from internet service providers
24 (“ISPs”) to obtain subscriber identities for the relevant IP address at the relevant times. Dkt. #8.
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26 ¹ Plaintiff’s Motion confusingly refers to *Prisoner of War*. Dkt. #50 at 1. *Prisoner of War* was
a working title for the movie *Revolt*. Dkt. #18 at ¶ 5. Plaintiff alleges that it is the “proprietor of
all right, title and interest in” *Revolt*, not *Prisoner of War*. *Id.* at ¶ 5–9 and Ex. A.

1 After being permitted to seek discovery, Plaintiff settled with one defendant, voluntarily
2 dismissed three defendants, and filed an Amended Complaint naming seven defendants,
3 including Defendant Willis Stevenson, and one “Doe” defendant. Dkts. #15, #16, and #18.
4 Plaintiff’s Amended Complaint alleged that the remaining defendants were all a part of the same
5 “swarm” of users that reproduced, distributed, displayed, and/or performed the same copy of
6 *Revolt*. Dkt. #18 at ¶¶ 10, 26–32, 37, 42. According to Plaintiff, “[t]he temporal proximity of
7 the observed acts of each Defendant, together with the known propensity of BitTorrent
8 participants to actively exchange files continuously for hours and even days, makes it possible
9 that Defendants either directly exchanged the motion picture with each other, or did so through
10 intermediaries” *Id.* at ¶ 32. On this “swarm” basis, Plaintiff maintained that defendants
11 were properly joined in a single action. *Id.* at ¶¶ 32–38.

13 After filing the Amended Complaint, Plaintiff settled with the remaining “Doe”
14 defendant, two named defendants, and voluntarily dismissed another defendant. Dkts. #22, #23,
15 #29, and #36. On December 13, 2017, the Court ordered Plaintiff to Show Cause why the Court
16 should not “sever all defendants except the first defendant in this case” and “dismiss the
17 remaining defendants for improper joinder.” Dkt. #38. Following Plaintiff’s response, the Court
18 did sever Plaintiff’s claims against the remaining four defendants and dismissed all but
19 Defendant, Willis Stevenson. Dkt. #47. Defendant has never participated in this action and
20 default was entered. Dkt. #49. Plaintiff now seeks default judgment. Dkt. #50.

22 III. DISCUSSION

23 Based on this Court’s Order of Default and pursuant to Rule 55(a), the Court has the
24 authority to enter a default judgment. Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(b). However, prior to entering default
25 judgment, the Court must determine whether the well-pleaded allegations of a plaintiff’s
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1 complaint establish a defendant's liability. *Eitel v. McCool*, 782 F.2d 1470, 1471–72 (9th Cir.
2 1986). In making this determination, courts must accept the well-pleaded allegations of a
3 complaint, except those related to damage amounts, as established fact. *Televideo Sys., Inc. v.*
4 *Heidenthal*, 826 F.2d 915, 917–18 (9th Cir. 1987). If those facts establish liability the court may,
5 but has no obligation to, enter a default judgment against a defendant. *Alan Neuman Prods. Inc.*
6 *v. Albright*, 862 F.2d 1388, 1392 (9th Cir. 1988) (“Clearly, the decision to enter a default
7 judgment is discretionary.”). Plaintiffs must provide the court with evidence to establish the
8 propriety of a particular sum of damages sought. *Televideo*, 826 F.2d at 917–18.

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10 A. Liability Determination.

11 The allegations in Plaintiff's Amended Complaint establish Defendant's liability for
12 copyright infringement. To establish copyright infringement, Plaintiff must demonstrate
13 ownership of a valid copyright and that Defendant copied “constituent elements of the work that
14 are original.” *L.A. Printex Indus., Inc. v. Aeropostale, Inc.*, 676 F.3d 841, 846 (9th Cir. 2012)
15 (quoting *Feist Publ'ns, Inc. v. Rural Tel. Serv. Co.*, 499 U.S. 340, 361 (1991)). Here, Plaintiff
16 alleges it owns the exclusive copyright to the motion picture *Revolt*. Dkt. #18 at ¶¶ 5–9. Plaintiff
17 also alleges that Defendant participated in a “swarm” that unlawfully copied and/or distributed
18 the same digital copy of *Revolt*. *Id.* at ¶¶ 10, 26–32, 37, 42. Because Defendant did not respond
19 to Plaintiff's Amended Complaint, the Court must accept the allegations in Plaintiff's Amended
20 Complaint as true. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(b)(6). Accordingly, Plaintiff has established
21 Defendant's liability.
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24 B. Default Judgment is Warranted.

25 The Court must next determine whether to exercise its discretion to enter a default
26 judgment. Courts consider the following factors in making this determination:

1 (1) the possibility of prejudice to the plaintiff, (2) the merits of plaintiff's
2 substantive claim, (3) the sufficiency of the complaint, (4) the sum of money at
3 stake in the action; (5) the possibility of a dispute concerning material facts; (6)
whether the default was due to excusable neglect, and (7) the strong policy
underlying the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure favoring decisions on the merits.

4 *Eitel*, 782 F.2d at 1471-72.

5 The majority of these factors weigh in favor of granting default judgment against
6 Defendant. Plaintiff may be prejudiced without the entry of default judgment as it will be left
7 without a legal remedy. *See Landstar Ranger, Inc. v. Parth Enters, Inc.*, 725 F. Supp. 2d 916,
8 920 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (finding plaintiff would suffer prejudice where denying default judgment
9 would leave plaintiff without remedy). Plaintiff's Amended Complaint is also sufficient and
10 Defendant did not present any evidence or argument to the contrary. Additionally, the Court
11 finds there is a low probability that Defendant's default was due to excusable neglect; Defendant
12 was given ample opportunity to respond to the filings in this matter between the time he was
13 served with Plaintiff's Amended Complaint and when Plaintiff filed its Motion. Finally, although
14 there is a strong policy favoring decisions on the merits, Defendant's failure to respond to
15 Plaintiff's motions may be considered an admission that Plaintiff's motions have merit. *See*
16 Local Civil Rule 7(b)(2) ("[I]f a party fails to file papers in opposition to a motion, such failure
17 may be considered by the court as an admission that the motion has merit.").

18 The amount at stake appears to be a more neutral consideration as the amount is somewhat
19 modest. Plaintiff seeks a slightly enhanced statutory damages award in the amount of \$1,500,
20 attorneys' fees of \$1,536.50, and costs of \$525. Dkt. #50 at 5; Dkt. #51 at ¶¶ 11–12. More
21 concerning, the Court acknowledges that a dispute concerning the material facts alleged by
22 Plaintiff may arise. *See Qotd Film Inv. Ltd. v. Starr*, No. C16-371RSL, 2016 WL 5817027, at
23 *2 (W.D. Wash. Oct. 5, 2016) (acknowledging that dispute concerning material facts may arise
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1 in BitTorrent infringement cases). However, on balance, the *Eitel* factors weigh in favor of
2 granting default judgment against Defendant.

3 C. Appropriate Relief.

4 The Court next considers what relief to grant Plaintiff. Plaintiff seeks the following three
5 categories of relief from Defendant: (1) permanent injunctive relief; (2) statutory damages; and
6 (3) attorneys' fees and costs. Each category is discussed in turn below.

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8 i. *Permanent Injunctive Relief*

9 Permanent injunctive relief is proper in this matter. Courts may "grant temporary and
10 final injunctions on such terms as it may deem reasonable to prevent or restrain infringement of
11 a copyright." 17 U.S.C. § 502(a). Courts may also order the destruction of all copies of a work
12 made or used in violation of a copyright owner's exclusive rights. 17 U.S.C. § 503(b). Given
13 the nature of the BitTorrent system, and because Defendant has been found liable for
14 infringement, Defendant possesses the means to continue infringing. *See MAI Sys. Corp. v. Peak*
15 *Computer, Inc.*, 991 F.2d 511, 520 (9th Cir. 1993) (granting permanent injunction where
16 "liability has been established and there is a threat of continuing violations"). Consequently, the
17 Court grants Plaintiff's request, enjoins Defendant from infringing Plaintiff's rights in *Revolt*,
18 and orders Defendant to destroy all unauthorized copies of *Revolt*.

19
20 ii. *Statutory Damages*

21 The Court will also award statutory damages of \$750 for Defendant's infringement of
22 *Revolt*. The Copyright Act allows a plaintiff to choose between actual or statutory damages. *See*
23 17 U.S.C. §§ 504(b), (c)(1). An individual infringer, infringing on one work, may be liable for
24 a sum ranging from \$750 to \$30,000. 17 U.S.C. §504(c)(1). District courts have "wide discretion
25 in determining the amount of statutory damages to be awarded, constrained only by the specified
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1 maxima and minima,” and they can take into account whether “the recovery sought is
2 proportional to the harm caused by defendant’s conduct.” *Harris v. Emus Records Corp.*, 734
3 F.2d 1329, 1355 (9th Cir. 1984); *Curtis v. Illumination Arts, Inc.*, 33 F. Supp. 3d 1200, 1212
4 (W.D. Wash. 2014) (quoting *Landstar*, 725 F. Supp. 2d at 921).

5 Plaintiff seeks an enhanced statutory damage award of “at least \$1,500” on the basis that
6 prior awards of \$750 within the district have not compelled defendants to appear, Plaintiff did
7 not have the opportunity to conduct discovery justifying a higher award, and other jurisdictions
8 sometimes award larger amounts. Dkt. #50 at 4–5. But the Court sees no reason to deviate from
9 the \$750 statutory damages recently awarded in similar actions before the undersigned and before
10 this Court. *See, e.g. LHF Prods. Inc. v. Doe 1*, C16-1354RSM, Dkt. #65 at 6–7 (W.D. Wash.
11 Aug. 7, 2018) (\$750 statutory damages with eight defendants jointly and severally liable); *ME2*
12 *Prods., Inc. v. Roberts*, C17-248RSL, Dkt. #52 at 6–8 (W.D. Wash. June 28, 2018) (\$750
13 statutory damages with four defendants jointly and severally liable); *Cobbler Nev., LLC v. Doe*
14 *1*, C15-1616TSZ, Dkt. #116 at 4 (W.D. Wash. Sept. 9, 2016) (\$750 statutory damages); *Criminal*
15 *Prods. Inc. v. Doe 1*, C16-1589RAJ, Dkt. #58 at 4 (W.D. Wash. Mar. 6, 2018) (\$750 statutory
16 award).

17 Statutory damages are not intended to serve as a windfall to plaintiffs. The Court notes
18 that Plaintiff did not attempt to prove actual damages, multiple violations by Defendant, that
19 Defendant is responsible for the “seed” file, or that Defendant profited from the infringement.
20 Nor is the Court convinced that a higher award will deter other violations where, as Plaintiff
21 notes, other courts had made larger awards prior to Defendant’s violation. More importantly, the
22 Ninth Circuit has determined an award of \$750 is proper. *LHF Prods. Inc. v. Doe 1*, ___ F.
23 App’x ___, 2018 WL 3017156 (9th Cir. June 18, 2018).

1 iii. *Attorneys' Fees and Costs*

2 Finally, Plaintiff asks the Court to award \$1,536.50 in attorneys' fees and \$525 in costs.
3 Dkt. #51 at ¶¶ 10–12. Pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505, the Court “in its discretion may allow the
4 recovery of full costs by or against any party,” and “may also award a reasonable attorney’s fee
5 to the prevailing party as part of the costs.” Courts consider several factors, including “(1) the
6 degree of success obtained, (2) frivolousness, (3) motivation, (4) objective unreasonableness
7 (legal and factual), and (5) the need to advance considerations of compensation and deterrence,”
8 when making attorneys’ fee determinations under the Copyright Act. *Smith v. Jackson*, 84 F.3d
9 1213, 1221 (9th Cir. 1996) (citing *Jackson v. Axton*, 25 F.3d 884, 890 (9th Cir. 1994)). Because
10 Plaintiff has succeeded on its non-frivolous claims, and because an award would advance
11 considerations of compensation and deterrence, the Court agrees that Plaintiff should be awarded
12 attorneys’ fees.
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14 However, Plaintiff’s attorneys’ fees request is problematic. Courts determine fee award
15 amounts by first determining a “lodestar figure” by multiplying the number of hours reasonably
16 expended on a matter by a reasonable hourly rate. *Intel Corp. v. Terabyte Int’l, Inc.*, 6 F.3d 614,
17 622 (9th Cir. 1993). Courts may then adjust the lodestar with reference to factors set forth in
18 *Kerr v. Screen Extras Guild, Inc.*, 526 F.2d 67, 69–70 (9th Cir. 1975). The relevant *Kerr* factors
19 here are: (1) the time and labor required; (2) the novelty and difficulty of the questions; and (3)
20 the skill requisite to perform the legal services properly. “The lodestar amount presumably
21 reflects the novelty and complexity of the issues, the special skill and experience of counsel, the
22 quality of representation, and the results obtained from the litigation.” *Intel*, 6 F.3d at 622. Given
23 the nature of the work done by Plaintiff’s counsel, Mr. Lowe, the Court does not find Plaintiff’s
24 requested hourly rate, or the number of hours requested, to be reasonable.
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1. *Reasonableness of Rate Requested*

In the Ninth Circuit, the determination of a reasonable hourly rate “is not made by reference to rates actually charged the prevailing party.” *Chalmers v. City of Los Angeles*, 796 F.2d 1205 (9th Cir. 1986). Instead, the reasonable hourly rate is determined with reference to the prevailing rates charged by attorneys of comparable skill and experience in the relevant community. *See Blum v. Stenson*, 465 U.S. 886, 895 (1984). “Generally, when determining a reasonable hourly rate, the relevant community is the forum in which the district court sits.” *Camacho v. Bridgeport Fin., Inc.*, 523 F.3d 973, 979 (9th Cir. 2008). Courts may also consider “rate determinations in other cases, particularly those setting a rate for the plaintiffs’ attorney” as “satisfactory evidence of the prevailing market rate.” *United Steelworkers of Am. v. Phelps Dodge Corp.*, 896 F.2d 403, 407 (9th Cir. 1990).

Plaintiff argues that an hourly rate of \$350² is proper. Dkt. #51 at ¶¶ 7–10. However, similar cases in this District suggest that a lower rate is appropriate. *See Qotd Film*, 2016 WL 5817027 at *3-4 (refusing to award requested rate of \$450 where Mr. Lowe did not present evidence that this was prevailing community rate). Notably, in other BitTorrent cases litigated by Mr. Lowe, this Court has awarded hourly rates of \$300 for similar, if not identical, work. *See LHF Prods. Inc. v. Doe 1*, C16-1354RSM, Dkt. #65 at 8–10 (W.D. Wash. Aug. 7, 2018) (hourly rate of \$300 appropriate in nearly identical case); *Dallas Buyers Club, LLC v. Nydam, et al.*,³ 2016 WL 7719874 at *5–6 (W.D. Wash. Aug. 8, 2016) (same). In *Dallas Buyers Club*, the Court

² Plaintiff’s request, due to the form nature of the briefing, is not entirely clear. *Compare* Dkt. #51 at ¶ 7 (“For purposes of these cases, however, I have agreed to reduce my rate to \$350 per hour.”) *with* Dkt. #51 at ¶ 9 (“This justifies \$450 per hour for lead counsel as reasonable and warranted in the Seattle area.”).

³ The Court entered a single order for related case Nos.: C14-1684RAJ; C14-1926RAJ; C15-133RAJ; C15-576RAJ; C15-579RAJ; C15-581RAJ; and C15-582RAJ.

1 reasoned that an hourly rate of \$300 is appropriate because the cases litigated by Mr. Lowe,
2 similar to this action, did not require extensive skill or experience, utilized recycled pleadings
3 from other cases, and were largely unopposed. *Id.* at *6. More importantly, the Ninth Circuit
4 has affirmed this Court’s determination that \$300 represents a reasonable hourly rate for the work
5 performed by Mr. Lowe in early identical cases.⁴ *LHF Prods. Inc.*, 2018 WL 3017156 at *1–2.
6 Accordingly, the Court finds that an hourly rate of \$300 is appropriate for Mr. Lowe’s work in
7 this matter, which amounts to little more than form pleading.
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9 *2. Reasonableness of Hours Requested*

10 The party seeking fees “bears the burden of establishing entitlement to an award and
11 documenting the appropriate hours expended and hourly rates.” *Hensley v. Eckerhart*, 461 U.S.
12 424, 437 (1983). The Court excludes hours that are not reasonably expended because they are
13 “excessive, redundant, or otherwise unnecessary.” *Id.* at 434.

14 Here, Mr. Lowe requests an unreasonable number of hours. In support of his attorneys’
15 fees request, Mr. Lowe submits a declaration requesting compensation for 4.1 hours he allegedly
16 spent on work related to Defendant. Dkt. #51 at ¶ 10. Mr. Lowe also requests fees for the time
17 his legal assistant spent on Defendant’s case (at an hourly rate of \$145). Dkt. #51 at ¶ 10. But
18 Mr. Lowe’s activity before this Court underscores the unreasonableness of this request.
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20 Mr. Lowe has represented similar plaintiffs in over one hundred cases against more than
21 a thousand Doe defendants. These cases have all proceeded in a similar manner. Each of the
22 complaints are filed against multiple Doe defendants, identified only by IP addresses, for alleged
23 infringement of the plaintiff’s exclusive rights to a movie. Groups of Doe defendants are named
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25 ⁴ Mr. Lowe points to recent surveys of average billing rates to argue that a higher rate is
26 reasonable. Dkt. #51 at ¶ 7. But these general sources are not inconsistent with the Court’s
earlier findings that \$300 is a reasonable hourly rate, within this District, for the type of work
performed in these cases.

1 in the same complaint because they allegedly infringed the same digital copy of the movie by
2 participating in the same BitTorrent “swarm.” After filing nearly identical complaints, plaintiffs
3 file nearly identical motions for expedited discovery. Upon being granted leave, plaintiff serves
4 subpoenas on the ISPs associated with each Doe defendant’s IP address. Once the ISPs provide
5 the Doe defendants’ identities, Plaintiff files amended complaints. Except for the paragraphs
6 identifying the Doe defendants, all of the amended complaints are nearly identical.

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8 After filing amended complaints, plaintiffs may voluntarily dismiss claims against some
9 named defendants—presumably because they agreed to pay the plaintiff a sum of money. If the
10 claims are not settled, plaintiffs continue to pursue their claims against the named defendants.
11 Many of the defendants fail to appear, answer, or defend. Plaintiffs then file motions for default
12 which generally differ only in the captions. After default is entered, plaintiffs file nearly identical
13 motions for default.

14 While there is nothing wrong with plaintiffs filing multiple infringement claims, it is
15 wrong for plaintiffs’ counsel to file identical complaints and motions with the Court and then
16 expect the Court to believe that it spent *hundreds* of hours preparing those same complaints and
17 motions. See *Malibu Media, LLC v. Schelling*, 31 F. Supp. 3d 910, 912-13 (E.D. Mich. 2014)
18 (“If Malibu Media is experiencing a massive invasion of infringers, it is entitled to seek redress
19 through the courts.”). As this Court has previously noted in a nearly identical case, it was not
20 reasonable for Mr. Lowe to assert that he spent 185 hours in preparing the filings for default
21 judgments against fifty-one named defendants when the filings were essentially the same. *LHF*
22 *Prods. Inc. v. Doe 1*, C16-551RSM, Dkt. #70 at 12 (W.D. Wash. Feb. 15, 2017).

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25 There is nothing unique, or complex, about engaging in what can only be described as
26 “the essence of form pleading,” and the Court will not condone unreasonable attorneys’ fees

1 requests. *Malibu*, 31 F. Supp. 3d at 912-13 (“[T]here is nothing unique about this case against
2 [defendant], it is quite a stretch to suggest that drafting and preparing the complaint for filing
3 took more than an hour, or that 1.3 hours were spent on drafting a motion for default judgment.”).
4 Further, the Court finds it hard to believe that Mr. Lowe spent significant amounts of time
5 preparing filings in this case as the filings are nearly identical to filings Mr. Lowe has previously
6 used in other unrelated cases. *See, e.g., LHF Prods. Inc. v. Doe 1*, C16-551RSM (W.D. Wash.
7 2016); *QOTD Film Investment Ltd. v. Doe 1*, C16-371RSL (W.D. Wash. 2016); and *Dallas*
8 *Buyers Club, LLC v. Does 1-10*, C14-1684RAJ (W.D. Wash. 2014).

9
10 Instead of awarding the unreasonable number of hours requested by Plaintiff, the Court
11 will award Mr. Lowe 2 hours, at an hourly rate of \$300, to compensate his firm for the time he
12 worked on the case against Defendant.⁵ The Court will not award any of the time attributed to
13 Mr. Lowe’s legal assistant as review of the declaration submitted indicates that Mr. Lowe’s legal
14 assistant performed purely administrative tasks in this matter. Dkt. #51 at ¶ 10 (descriptions
15 include “[p]repare summons for process server” and “[s]end summons, amended complaint and
16 exhibits to process server; Communication with process server”).
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20 ⁵ The Court has noted in related cases that Mr. Lowe’s time appears inflated. Mr. Lowe filed
21 motions for default in five related cases before this Court on the same day—July 2, 2018. *See*
22 *LHF Prods. Inc.* Case Nos. C16-551RSM, C16-1017RSM, C16-1089RSM, C16-1090RSM, and
23 C16-1588RSM. Combined, the motions sought default judgment against 21 defendants. With
24 regard to each defendant in those cases, Mr. Lowe claimed to have spent precisely 0.7 hours on
25 the motions for default on July 2, 2018—itself odd. *See e.g.,* C16-1588RSM, Dkt. #61-1 at ¶ 11.
26 Accordingly, Mr. Lowe claimed to have billed 14.7 hours on that day. While not outside the
realm of possibility, the Court has some concern as to the accuracy of this contention. Plaintiff’s
last motion for default judgment was filed at 7:14 p.m. on July 2, 2018. *See* C16-1588RSM, Dkt.
#59. Thus, giving Mr. Lowe the benefit of the doubt and assuming that he worked continuously
and took no breaks during the day, he began working at 4:32 a.m. While possible, the hours may
also be inflated. Mr. Lowe claims a larger amount of time was spent preparing the Motion for
Default Judgment in this case. Dkt. #51 at ¶ 10.

1 Accordingly, the Court has adjusted Plaintiff's request of 4.1 hours to 2 hours at an hourly
2 rate of \$300. The Court is satisfied that an attorneys' fee award of \$600 is reasonable and
3 sufficient to cover Mr. Lowe's form-pleading work in this case.

4 3. *Costs*

5 Plaintiff has requested costs, including the entire filing fee in this action, \$400. However,
6 Plaintiff initiated this action against 12 Doe Defendants. Of those, Plaintiff settled with one and
7 released three with each side bearing their own costs and fees. Accordingly, Defendant should
8 only be required to contribute a proportionate share of the filing fee (\$80). The Court finds that
9 the costs related to service (\$45) and the subpoena to the ISP (\$80) are properly recovered from
10 Defendant. Accordingly, Plaintiff may recover costs of \$205.

12 **IV. CONCLUSION**

13 The Court, having reviewed the relevant briefing and the remainder of the record, finds
14 adequate bases for default judgment. Accordingly, the Court hereby finds and ORDERS:

- 15 1. Plaintiff's Motion for Default Judgment against Willis Stevenson (Doe 2) (Dkt. #50) is
16 GRANTED IN PART.
- 17 2. Defendant is hereby permanently enjoined from directly, indirectly, or contributorily
18 infringing Plaintiff's exclusive rights in the motion picture film *Revolt*, including without
19 limitation by using the Internet to reproduce or copy *Revolt*, to distribute *Revolt*, or to
20 make *Revolt* available for distribution to the public, except pursuant to lawful written
21 license or with the express authority of Plaintiff.
- 22 3. To the extent any such material exists, Defendant is directed to destroy all unauthorized
23 copies of *Revolt* in his possession or subject to his control.
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1 4. Defendant Willis Stevenson is individually liable for statutory damages in the amount of
2 \$750.00, attorneys' fees in the amount of \$600.00, and costs in the amount of \$205.00.

3 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk of the Court shall enter judgment consistent
4 with this Order.

5 DATED this 17th day of August 2018.

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8 RICARDO S. MARTINEZ
9 CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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